FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1839. [NO. 1134]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents r square for the first, and thirty cents for each ceeding publication. Advertisers are request- to state the number of insertions desired, or y will be continued till forbid, and charged cordingly.
☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Just received

ND for sale at the Drug Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles.—
ALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair.
AY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles.
HITING'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
r. SPOHN'S HEAD ACHE REMEDY.
DELIBLE INK, for Marking.
EAR'S OIL.
RAY'S OINTMENT.
RIPP'S SARSAPARILLA.
February 19, 1839. 33 3wpd

Mr. & Mrs. Harden's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,
S limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The rms are, for those who board in the family $80 r session. This charge includes board, tuition, c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day cholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The ourse of instruction includes all the branches u ually taught in Female Academies.
The object in limiting the number of pupils is o give that particular attention to them which annot be so well afforded when the number is arge.
The present session will close on the 27th of pril, and the next will commence on the 1st of une and close on the 27th of October. Thus aking the vacations fall in the months of May nd November.
February 15, 1839. 33tf
The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register ill insert the above three weeks.

CITY HOTEL, NEW YORK.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above named spacious Establish ment has recently undergone extensive terations and repairs—a splendid new Dining oom has been erected, and new Parlors for gen emen provided, which makes it now one of the ost pleasant Hotels in the country. The Pro rietors respectfully solicit a continuance of the tronage heretofore extended to this Establish ent, and give the assurance, that if cleanliness, good table, and attentive servants are claims to eir favors, the City Hotel shall not be excelled. The Wines and Liquors have been selected ith great care, which, with a quantity of the old ock of the Messrs. Jennings & Willard, form a election rarely equalled.
JOHN H. GARDNER,
E. PACKER.
New York, January, 1839. 33-6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Mor son, late of Richmond County, deceased, at Jan ary Term of the County Court of Richmond ounty, 1839 notifies all persons indebted to the state of said deceased, to make immediate pay ent to her, and those having demands against he said Estate, to present them within the time rescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this otice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
SARAH MORRISON,
Executrix of John Morrison.
ear Laurel Hill, Richmond C'ty, N. C., } 33 3tp.
February 9, 1839. }

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes alled Alfred Terry, who was under confinement a State's prisoner; and three Negro men be onging to ——— Smith, named DAN, TOM and ERRY, who were confined for safe keeping.
GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ged
DAN is about 18 years old, very black, out chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.
TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, ght complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 ches high.
JERRY is a small fellow, between 20 and 5 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, s a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and erry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bla en County.
The above reward will be paid for the appre ension and delivery of all the above prisoners at e Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, and 10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Notice.

SOMETIME in October last, I had stolen from me, or have mislaid, sundry Notes and papers value and importance to me, and I do hereby rewarn the makers of the same from paying em to any other person than myself, as I have ot transferred my claim to any person:—One te on Daniel McLean and Gabriel Utley for 0, dated about the 1st of July, 1838; one ditto John Utley for $40, dated sometime in Febru y, 1838; one ditto on ditto for $ 0, dated in ay, 1838; one ditto on Merril Utley for $100, ted about the 10th of February, 1838; one ditto Isaac Clegg for $100, dated 1st January, 1836; e ditto on Capt. James Womack for $28 80, ated sometime in January, 1835; one ditto on illiam Wisher for $19, dated in Fall of 1834; e ditto on William Wisher for $10, dated in the inter of 1834; one ditto on ditto for $6, dated December, 1834; one ditto on David Hughes r $5, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on atthew Weeken for $44 44, due sometime in ebruary, 1833; one ditto on John McIver for 28 85, due in January, 1838; one ditto on John cIver for $18 75; one ditto on Penny Chavis for 5, due January, 1838; one receipt on Henry Light- ot for a note on Archibald Brown for $14 75; e note on Isaac Clegg for $100, due 1st Janua y, 1838.
ROBERT WATSON.
TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Chatham County. }
This day came before me Robert Faucette, one f the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said unty, and made oath in due form of law that e above Notes have been either stolen or mislaid. Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 9th day of February, 1839.
ROBERT WATSON.
es', R. FAUCETTE, J. P. [33-4w

Timber & Lumber Agency.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of Timber, Lumber, Staves, and any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to their care. They have the use of a good pen where they can take care of Timber, and a Wharf where they can land Lumber and other Produce when desired They will spare no labour to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.
ALLEN & DUNHAM.
Wilmington, N. C, Feb. 9, 1839. 33tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.
E. J. HALE.
Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.
October 2, 1838 13tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
November 20, 1838. 20tf

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
Just received by
J. HUSKE & SON.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
January 9. 27tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.
Witness, Norman McKinnon.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838. 20tf

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.
Also, in Store, at very low prices,—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do;
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.
Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf.

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.
W. McL. McKAY.
October 9, 1838. 14tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.
Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of
156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,
Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.
☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.
Dr. Wm Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.
SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. Prince George co., Va.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.
Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.
Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.
JOSEPH BROWNE.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837
PETER TINCKNEY, Com of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.
DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.
Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.
The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.
Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.
He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York
Mr. Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.
The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr Wm. Evans.
BENJ. S JARVIS.
Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public. 96 Nassau street. N. York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.
Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.
E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S Hall, Newbern, F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond
January 1, 1839. 26 cowlY

Blanks for sale at this Office.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of
DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3 4 to 6-4,
3-4 and 6 4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.
By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.
December 19, 1838. 24tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.
ALFRED JACKSON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract (100 acres unimproved Pine Land) lies on the waters of Cane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.
The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.
COLIN McFADYEN.
Moore County, Jan. 1, 1836 26-3mpd

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,
E. J. HALE.

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan 30. 30tf

MESSRS. ROANE AND RIVES.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following sketch of the passage in the Senate, on Friday, between Messrs. Roane and Rives, the Virginia Senators:—

Mr. Roane rose and spoke at very considerable length in favor of the report—or rather he read from a paper which he said he desired should be considered of *record*. He was sent here to support the party and meant to do it, and he considered the report, and the able argument of its author, to be sufficient to vindicate the principles of the constitution in the minds of any honest democrat in the country.—Mr. R. went on to give a history of the political course of Mr. Rives for the last few years, which he said was by way of *defining* his own position and showing to the party that it was in contra-distinction to that of Mr. Rives—for instance—Banks were not State institutions—they were soulless corporations,—speculators upon the public!—that all encroachment had been on the side of the Legislature, not of the Executive;—that if the Bill before them were to pass, he would resist it, and die in the last ditch in doing so—neither racks nor torments should restrain his tongue.

He spoke of the delicacy he felt in being obliged to *define his position*, which he did in the face of a Whig legislature of his own State. He took Mr. Rives to task for affirming that he was no party man, but a friend to his country. Party had done much for him, (said Mr. R.) A party had sent him to the legislature of his State, had sent him to Congress, to France—to this body, and out of this body; and back again to this body—and the party would send him somewhere else if he did not take care. He was surprised to hear Mr. Rives talk of the purse and of the sword,—why sir, said he, our little president could not lift an ordinary cutlass much less cut and slash with it. He went on in a strain like this for sometime to the evident amusement of the loco foco Senators, *who* thought he inflicted pain on the feeling of his colleague—to which he had been evidently stimulated.

He finished reading his essay at 6 o'clock. Mr. Norvell of Michigan obtained the floor.

Mr. Rives who had risen almost at the same time, expressed his hope that Mr. N. would yield it to him.

Mr. Norvell said he had yielded it several times already, and would not do it again, unless the Senator from Virginia would speak this evening.

Mr. Rives instantly exclaimed, *"that IS my intention!"* and his look and bearing showed clearly that he was ready and eager to answer this prepared attack on him, *impromptu*.

Mr. Norvell yielded the floor. Mr. Rives proceeded, and seldom within my recollection has there been heard a reply in either house, so spirited, dignified, vigorous, and triumphant, as the off hand speech of the able, eloquent, and patriotic Senator from the OLD DOMINION. *Every word told.* I question whether the peculiar manner of Mr. Rives—his combined fluency, energy and elevation, were ever more happily exhibited. He freely expressed the pain he felt on this occasion. But it was not from any personal injury received from Roane's shafts, for they fell harmless at his feet. His regret was for the injury inflicted upon the reputation which belonged to their common mother, Virginia, for all that was generous and chivalric. In this connection he alluded in a manner which must have excited some compunctions in the bosom of Mr. Roane, to the friendly character of their intercourse up to the present moment, including *two* years, during which their votes have been recorded oppositely on different important measures.

He noticed, in a proper manner, the claim Roane had set up of delicacy for having refrained so long from commenting on his course. Mr. Rives dwelt on the fact that his colleague had now come forward with a *pre-concerted*, written attack on him for his course during the last two years—an indictment enumerating all his offences against "the party" within that time. Mr. Rives well asked, if his colleague was opposed to these acts, why he did not come out before, against them? Why reserve and treasure up all his opposition, and indignation, and excitement to this moment? Is this delicacy?

Mr. Rives then called the attention of the Senate and the country to the *occasion* of this attack. He spoke here with uncommon animation and a degree of feeling easily accounted for. It produced a profound sensation throughout the chamber.

He has selected (said Mr. Rives) the fifteenth day of February, 1839, the day when his political friends at Richmond were perhaps doing public execution on me! Just as I am in what he and his party may call the last agonies of political dissolution—but which I look on as the proudest moment of my life—just as I am about to depart to another stage of existence, he rakes up from every forgotten source a long catalogue of political sins for the last two years, and presents them to rack my conscience and distract my mind! Is this delicacy? Is this what might be expected from a colleague—a man, too, from the Old Dominion?

Mr. Rives further said he had heard from several sources that his colleague had sent, *under his own frank*, to various parts of Virginia, many copies of the virulent and outrageous attack made on him by the Senator from Connecticut (Niles,) which was so entirely void of argument or reason that he had disdained to reply to it. Was this a proof of his delicacy? He did not complain of this as being beyond the *privilege* of his colleague, but when Mr. Roane claimed credit for delicacy *in* the Senate, it was somewhat remarkable that he was not actuated by the same motive and feeling *out* of the Senate.

Mr. Rives repelled with great spirit and perfect success all the charges brought against him on account of his abandonment of the administration.

He declared he had always been personally, a friend to Mr. Van Buren. He now challenged any one to say that he had any private griefs against the President. He had given his views to the President on the currency, and when Mr. Van Buren followed other opinions, he, with many others, declined to go with him. He kept his own course. Is he to be denounced for this?

His colleague had said he had come to the Senate to represent Virginia, and support the administration. Mr. Rives declared his mission was different. He came there *to represent Virginia*, and only to support the administration when its measures were conformable to the true principles of republicanism, and the genuine spirit of the constitution.

In allusion to Roane's remarks on democracy, Mr. Rives said that he was not a Democratic republican. That title was unknown to our glorious fathers; the simple word *Republican* was their title, and it was his. This government of ours is a republic, not a democracy. *Democrat* was the title bestowed on republicans by the revilers of republicanism.

[Here Mr. Rives turned to Mr. Federalist Buchanan, who sat just behind him, and in the most ardent, bold, and forcible manner referred to, and commented on the language used by that senator towards the Democrats in a speech delivered by him just before the War. This was a most effective passage; and the Pennsylvania Senator evidently felt it most sensibly.]

The accomplished and eloquent Virginian then commented on the evident disposition of the administration senators to misapprehend him. All his explanations were useless. They are mostly on the opposite side of the chamber—and even his colleague had moved himself thither, as if it were a fitter place than any other from which to make the attack. Mr. Rives closed with some remarks on the ungenerous nature of this assault, characterized by strong but dignified severity.

Mr. Roane, in rejoinder, disclaimed any design to make a personal attack. He thought it his duty to review the course of his colleague. His friends (of the Administration party) had frequently *censured* him for his *false delicacy*, in so long refraining from making the remarks he had.

Mr. Rives. "Just as I suspected!"

Mr. Roane had, in fact, though unwittingly, let out the whole secret of his attack on his colleague. He had been instigated by his party friends.

Mr. Rives said the remarks of his colleague had not followed the promptings of his own heart in this business.—The reproaches of his party had urged him on. He believed that when Mr. Roane's mind had recovered its usual sober tone, he would feel how gratuitous had been the assault upon him.

He again alluded to the probability of his soon leaving the Senate. Had the situations of his colleague and himself been reversed, he could not have made the attack on such a day, nor could he have sent off an abusive speech against his colleague—as had been done—without sending off its antidote—the reply.

Mr. Niles thought it necessary to interpose a few words in defence of himself and his speech.

After which the Senate adjourned—nearly eight o'clock at night.

First Congressional District.—We are gratified to learn that Kenneth Rayner, Esq. of Hertford county, has consented to become a candidate to represent this district, (composed of the counties of Perquimons, Chowan, Camden, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Hertford,) in the next Congress. From information received from a source to be relied on, we have no doubt he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

We rejoice, and so will every man of true Whig principles throughout the State, at the prospect of so valuable an acquisition to our delegation in Congress. The ability and patriotic zeal with which Mr. Rayner has acquitted himself in the councils of the State, is a sufficient guarantee that he will be an ornament to the State in the National Legislature.—*Raleigh Star.*

UNITED STATES MINT—COINAGE for 1838.
The Director of the Mint, Dr. Patterson, has made his annual report of the operations of the Mint and its branches for the year 1838, from which we extract the following particulars, viz.—*Globe.*

GOLD.—Whole amount of gold coinage is $1,809,395 of which there was coined—

At Philadelphia	$1,622,515
Charlotte, N. C.	84,165
Dahlonega, Ga.	102,915
New Orleans.	none
	$1,809,595

Of the above quantity, 7,200 PIECES were in eagles; 286,588 pieces were in half eagles; and 47,030 pieces were in quarter eagles.

Of the bullion deposited, there was supplied from the mines of the United States—

At Philadelphia	$171,700
Charlotte	127,000
Dahlonega	135,700
New Orleans	700
Total native bullion	$435,100

SILVER.—The whole amount of silver coined is $2,333,243, of which the whole was coined at Philadelphia, except $40,243 in dimes at N. Orleans, the other branch mints being not authorized to coin silver, the bill which passed the Senate to authorize them to coin silver change, having not passed the House of Representatives, and being now in the Senate.

Of the silver coined at the mint in Philadelphia, there was:

In half dollars,	$1,773,000
quarters,	208,000
dimes,	199,250
half dimes,	112,750
	2,293,000
Add dimes at New Orleans,	40,243
	$2,333,243

From this it will be seen that the total coinage of the mint and branches, in gold and silver, is $4,142,838. Besides this, the copper coinage amounted to $63,702; making a totality of $4,206,646.

We are glad to see a larger proportion than usual of the silver coinage in pieces of twenty five, ten, and five cents.

The Swartwout Defalcation.—According to Secretary Woodbury's reports to Congress the defalcation of the late collector of this port amounted to a *million and a quarter of dollars.* Let us see how this sum compares with the salaries of the President of the United States from General Washington down to Mr. Van Buren.

Gen. Washington was in office 8 years and received	$200,000
John Adams, 4 years,	100,000
Thos. Jefferson, 8 years,	200,000
James Madison, 8 do	200 000
James Monroe, 8 do.	200,000
John Q. Adams, 4 years,	100,000
Andrew Jackson, 8 years,	200,000
M. Van Buren, 2 years to March 4th, 1839,	50,000
Total,	$1,250,000

Here is the sum precisely equal to the salaries of the Presidents for fifty years, *at sixty-eight dollars a day.* What a prodigious amount of money! Besides that, the collector was in office nine years, and his emoluments stated to have been at the lowest estimate, $20,000 annually—making an aggregate of $180,000. Add this sum to a million and a quarter, and it appears that Mr. Swartwout has received from Uncle Sam the snug little amount of ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, or a fraction over FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN DOLLARS A DAY FOR NINE YEARS. Uncle Sam must have an immense revenue to support his family. The bairn, it seems, was not disposed to make two bites of a cherry. Who would not be a Sub-Treasurer?
N. Y. Sunday Morning News.

The Mobile Register of February 4th, contains an account of a horrible tragedy which took place at Tuscaloosa a few days before. It appears that Vance Johnson, Gatewood, Ball and Stogdale, were sent as Deputy Marshals from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, to retake a levy which had been wrested from the Marshal on an execution against the Simontons of Tuscaloosa. In pursuance of the mandate, they possessed themselves of the store of goods belonging to the Simontons. About dark of the same day they were attacked by an armed party of twenty, consisting of the Simontons and their friends, and received a volley from the whole party.

Gatewood fell and died on the spot. Johnson received a slight wound in the arm. Ball had one hand shot off and one arm broken. Stogdale was shot in the face. The fire was returned, with what execution was not fully known, but one of the Simontons was in a dangerous state and supposed to be dying. A jury of inquest was held on Gatewood, who brought in a verdict of death by violence from the Simonton party.

The value of a Nose.—At New York Eden Morris lately recovered $2000 and costs from Wm. Russell, for biting a part of his nose off.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the Steam Packet Great Western, we are enabled to spread before our readers foreign intelligence *eleven days later*. She made the passage in nineteen days, and brought over one hundred and three passengers.

AN APPALLING DISASTER—AN EAST INDIAMAN AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

Accounts from India announce the loss of the ship Protector, bound from London to Calcutta, at Sands Head, near the place of her destination. Out of 178 persons on board, only eight were saved, viz: 7 recruits and 1 seaman. The number of recruits on board was 116, accompanied by 16 women and 10 children: crew 36. The Protector was driven ashore in a gale, while at anchor.

DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Ministry of France resigned on the 22d ult., and their resignations were accepted. This event occurred in consequence of the vote on the address not giving them a sufficient majority to carry on the Government, the division on the first question giving them only 9. The King had requested Marshall Soult to take the War Department, in conjunction with certain parties named; but report says that Soult would not accept under the conditions. The truth is, the Marshall is averse to Monsieur Thiers, without whom it was believed a cabinet could not be formed. Monsieur Humann is named for the Finance, in conjunction with Mons. Mole.

U. S. Securities stand well in the London Market. U. S. Bank £25; Pennsylvania State, Fives, 95 a 96.

PRICES OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

Sea Island,	19d	to	28d
Seconds,	8½d	to	14d
Alabama,	7½d	to	9½d
Egyptian,	12½d	to	16½d
New Orleans,	6¾d	to	9½d

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH RAIL ROADS.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER.

During the last month or six weeks crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have, to the great surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Soho, been seen bending towards and inquiring their way to an obscure house, No. 6, Carlisle street, near Soho square. In the course of the past week the excitement has greatly increased by a vast assemblage of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of colleges and of scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, railroad directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were (as we found out by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam engine, which with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonising therewith, are destined to work the following wondrous changes and improvements in the present system of steam-carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a "consummation devoutly to be wished:"—

The engines and trains cannot possibly go off the railway or upset.

They can run on any required curve with speed, safety, and a minimum degree of friction.

They can ascend and descend all acclivities that can be required in railways, with speed and convenience.

They are relieved of all the dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than is required to bear the load of goods and passengers.

The carriage bodies and weight will be almost on the ground.

They will be less expensive than those at present in use; and the immense expenditure of tunnelling, embankments, cuttings, &c., will be entirely avoided.

The repairs of the railway, the "wear and tear" of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use.

The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks and other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line any desired direction.

The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is a Mr. Kollman, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles. He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his models and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of £300; and is on the scale of one and a half inch to a foot. It is worked by steam, and performs various and speedy evolutions upon a model railway, formed in the shape of the figure 8, which demonstrates practically its capability of moving round a circle of fourteen feet radius, besides its wonderful power of ascending a hill of one mile in fourteen, acclivity.—This revolution is effected by an additional forewheel on either side of smaller diameter, and concentric with the large driving wheel, the tire of which is roughened to give it necessary hold on the surface of the rail, which is elevated at the commencement of the acclivity, so as for the smaller wheel to act upon it, being also just sufficiently elevated to raise the larger wheel from the line of rail on which it previously acted. To prevent the possibility of the engine being diverted from its course, there is a centre rail with two horizontal wheels in front of the engine, which acts as a pole to the carriage, and makes its direction completely subservient to the middle or centre rail, the outward wheels running upon a plain and unconfined surface of iron. But description is almost superfluous—it must be seen to be properly appreciated; and Mr. Kollman, having protected his invention by taking out letters patent in this and other countries, is too liberal a minded man to withhold any information calculated to enliven and elevate the human mind, and too much of a philanthropist to refuse to elucidate a system, which, according to present appearances, will be destined to confer permanent advantages and improvement on the present and future generations.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.

Cotton —The trade has bought sparingly, only sufficient to supply their present wants, and the total sales of the week, including 5560 bales of Americans and 200 Pernams on speculation, only amount to 18230 bags. Prices have not declined from those of last week, although in some instances, they are obtained with difficulty.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.

Cotton.—The sales of the week sum up 33,370 bales, of which 16,500 American, 200 Surat, and 100 Pernams, have been taken on speculation. In prices of Egyptian and Surat, no change has occurred. American and Brazil, however, are offered freely, and prices of last week are obtained with difficulty. Imports this year, 41,934 bales, against 41,108 same period last. Present stock 234,050 against 165,530 same period of last.

DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

We cannot resist the temptation to copy the annexed extract from the correspondence of Bennett, of the New York Morning Herald, written by himself from Washington, in which the *soi disant* "democracy," the "footsteps follower," is most admirably hit off. The writer has been to Church, the same Church attended by the President, and says:

"I do not know the name of the clergyman who preached, but names are nothing. It was one of the drollest sermons I ever yet heard here. He made quite a hit at Fanny Wright, calling her "the vagrant woman, going about the world, preaching infidelity, &c." At this allusion, his Excellency crossed his legs—stroked his perfumed whiskers—and looked up to the gallery, where sat a couple of very beautiful young ladies. So did I. The parson continued. He enumerated the various productions of Christianity since its introduction into the world. "Christianity has produced," said he with great emphasis, "greater statesmen—aye, and greater generals than any other religion in the world. At this very strange and anomalous sally of the preacher, representing Christianity as manufacturing opposite productions with the same machinery, his Excellency recovered his composure, probably deeming the remark of the preacher by no means personal to his character or capacity. Nor was it—for as to great statesmanship or mighty generalship, no twelve men of any degree of honesty, will ever bring in a bill of indictment against his Excellency. He is perfectly safe from that calamity.

In this way the services proceeded till the plate was handed round for the specie currency. In this business there were four sub-treasurers employed in collecting and keeping safe the holy revenue. I gave a quarter of a dollar, and I thought it cheap at that.

After the prayer and anthem, the congregation rose and slowly departed. I went out with the crowd of young men, and lounged round the corners with the loungers, attaches, politicians, office seekers, saints, sinners, and other loafers, from parts unknown. In a short time, his Excellency made his appearance with a lady on his arm. Over his shoulders hung a very splendid blue Spanish cloak—and around his face the same mingled expression of conceit and nothingness which envelope ambition made great by accident. On his appearance, up drove a very splendid carriage, drawn by two beautiful horses, their heads and tails full of a great deal more intellect, passion, feeling and sublimity than their owner. It was a fine study for me, who am something of a painter, to mark the splendor and grace of the horses, and the calm, passionless, almost silly expression of their master. In have no doubt but it was two such animals that the Emperor Nero or Caligula—I forget which—elevated to the Senatorial dignity.

But to return—the carriage of his Excellency was the most superb thing I have yet seen. It was of a dark olive hue, with ornaments elegantly disposed, shining as bright as burnished gold. When I was in Paris, I saw Louis Phillippe frequently drive out to Neuilly, and back to the Tuileries—when I was in London, I saw the Queen as frequently drive from Buckingham Palace round Hyde Park—when I was at Windsor. I have also seen the same royal personage driving from the Castle to the Chapel. I have seen all these, yet I must say, that the carriage and horses—the ordinary equipage of the chief democrat of this land of loco foco equality, is far more elegant, superb and splendid, than either of the other great and royal personages. The servant dashed up the steps, banged to the door—jumped up behind, and away rolled the head of the republican party, with an air, and style, that can equal and surpass any crowned head in Europe.

All the other carriages, and the greater part of the company, had left the scene before I had recovered from the deep reverie into which I had been flung by the events of the morning. What a bubble is democracy! what a bubble is man!—what a pitiful bubble is a politician!—but oh! what a beautiful bubble is woman! These were the thoughts that filled my mind. I saw some fair ones near me that I had a slight acquaintance with, but I avoided them—for I was not in the mood for gallantry—and when you are not in the mood, what a foolish but endearing thing an amiable and lively woman is.—I was more disposed to weep—to weep bitterly at the folly of human nature—or laugh—yes, laugh loud at the maniac madness of mankind.

I wandered along the street perfectly at random, like an isolated soul drifting down the great tide of eternity. This, said I to myself, is, then, a specimen of democracy—regular, out-and out democracy—of that democracy of which we hear so much in the porter houses of New York, and the beer cellars of Philadelphia. If this is democracy—and that pompous nothing of a man the chief democrat, I wish, I pray I could have a glimpse of aristocracy—a single peep at one of these horrible aristocrats who have struck with horror this sensitive, unhappy country for the last ten years with the pains of cholera itself.

Heaven seemed to hear my prayer, for I soon stumbled by accident upon the very object of which I was in search.

I passed the Treasury buildings, turned down the Avenue, and again reached the Hotel. I went to the bar, and inquired for the New York mail. There was none. As I turned round from the bar, I met a tall, plain looking man, past the meridian of life—with a somewhat large mouth—a slight turn up in his nose—a calm, yet keen, piercing, brilliant eye—and one of those foreheads of such ample dimensions as indicate the breadth of the soul within. He went up to the bar, took a pinch of snuff, nodded to one or two persons as he passed, and then quietly walked towards the door. Here he encountered an old gentlen an, whom he accosted thus:—

"Any news to day?"

"Nothing," replied the other, "that I have heard."

"Who is that person who has just gone out?" asked a young gentleman of me.

I looked at the querist.

"That person," said I, "is a very atrocious character—he is the greatest aristocrat of the country."

The young man looked at me incredulously.

"You may believe or not as you please," said I, "but it is nevertheless too true. That person is Henry Clay of Kentucky. He has just walked from church, and is now walking to his lodgings as you or I would do, without a blue and gold carriage, blood horses or livery servants. He is the most fearful and dangerous aristocrat that this country ever produced. He walks on his own legs, and goes to church as soon as the bell ceases ringing. Pray you avoid his example, if you are not also an aristocrat."

The young man started.

"As for mine own poor self, I intend to be a democrat and a republican as fast as I can. I must get me a splendid carriage, covered with blue and burnished gold, and drawn by two blood horses, worth $8000—and always go to church when the service is half over. That's being a democrat."

With this I retired to my apartment—ate a bad dinner, badly served up—wrote this bad letter—and mean to drink a gentle glass of whiskey toddy, and then go to sleep away another night of the weary pilgrimage of human life.

"Oh! virtue!" said the younger Brutus, "what a phantom art thou!" "Oh! liberty!" said the beautiful Madame Roland, "what deeds have been done in thy name!" "Oh! honor," said fat Sir John Falstaff, "what mere wind art thou!" "Oh! democracy!" say I, "what a greater bubble art thou than Roman virtue, French liberty, or English honor, all put together, made into one dose and labelled on the back—this is Martin Van Buren—a pure democrat of Kinderhook—stand out of the way of his splendid equipage and blood horses, and be d—d to ye."

THE SUB TREASURY SCHEME.

The vote in the Senate, on Monday last, upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmadge to the Sub-Treasury Bill is too significant to be passed by without particular notice.

The motion of Mr. Tallmadge was to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever a Collector or Receiver shall deposite any of the public money in any bank, it shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States, instead of the individual credit of such Collector or Receiver."

This proposition, the reader will please to observe, was not to require these Collectors or Receivers to keep the public moneys in banks instead of their own pockets, pigeon-holes, or safety-vaults; but it went to require these official personages, if ever they *did* deposite money in any bank, to deposite it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of their individual credit. By a contrary practice, every one knows, from very recent experience, the U. States may be subjected to the loss of millions of dollars when they can least spare them; whilst, by the old practice of depositing the public moneys to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in safe banks, (such as the old United States Bank and its branches,) not one cent was ever lost. Nothing could be more obvious, one would think, in consideration of the late notorious defalcations arising out of the public money being left in the hands of individual receivers of it, than the necessity of providing that hereafter individual officers shall not touch the money at all, but it shall be paid, in all cases, directly to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of being paid, in any case, (where it is possible to avoid it,) to the individual credit of the Collector or Receiver. The motion of Mr. Tallmadge, however, did not go to this extent of requiring deposites to be so made of all moneys received, but only to declare that when public moneys are placed in Banks they shall be placed there to the credit of the right owner, and subjected to his control, instead of being subject to the control of individuals, who may draw the whole out by their checks, and be off with it to Liverpool or Texas before you can say Jack Robinson. This most reasonable and unexceptionable proposition was voted down!

We cannot conceive of any thing that can more fully illustrate the whole scope, end, and aim, of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, than this very vote. If it does not open the eyes that are yet blind to the odiousness of this project, surely nothing will.

National Intelligencer.

United States Navy.—The official Navy Register for 1839 gives the number of each grade of officers in the navy, as follows—

Captains	52	Midshipmen	250
Commanders	55	Masters	27
Lieutenants	285	Professors of Mathematics and teachers of Languages	16
Surgeons	60		
Passed ass't Surgeons	16		
Assistant Surgeons	51	Boatswains	25
Pursers	49	Gunners	35
Chaplains	11	Carpenters	27
Passed Midshipmen	196	Sailmakers	26
Total commissioned	597	Total warrant	602

Of these, two commanders, one lieutenant, one passed assistant surgeon, and one passed midshipman, are nominated to the Senate for promotion.

	On the stocks.	*In commission.*	*In ordinary.*
Ships of the line	4	2	5
Razee		1	
Frigates, 1st class	6	*3	5
Frigates, 2d class		1	1
Sloops of war		13	3
Brigs		3	1
Schooners		6	2
Steam ship		1	
Store ship		1	
	10	31	17

*Including two, preparing for sea.

Samuel J. Gholson (the ex-representative in Congress from Mississippi) has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be District Judge of the United States for the District of Mississippi.—*Nat. Int.*

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 10.

The Capital of Maine, Augusta, is in a high state of excitement on account of the capture of the Land Agent of Maine, by the trespassers on the disputed territory. The State of Maine lately sent a large party to the territory to drive off the squatters there, who were cutting down the timber. The probability is, that the squatters waylaid the Land Agent, and abducted him into the British dominions. It is quite time that this disputed territory question was settled. Every day is adding to its difficulties. As the population in that quarter is rapidly increasing, and as the stalwart woodcutters of the North-eastern wilderness know little of Grotius and Puffendorff, and less of diplomatic etiquette at Court, they may resolve themselves *out* of the State of Maine *into* the state of Nature, and each man become a sovereignty on his own hook.

The Governor of Maine, immediately upon hearing this news, assembled his council, and despatched an express to Frederickton, requesting to know if Sir John Harvey authorized what had been done. In this question I see no difficulty. Trespassers, both British and American, are cutting down immense quantities of valuable timber, which it is the interest of both Governments should not be thus stolen.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Eastern mail, quarter past three o'clock, is just in. The mob have broken into the arsenal (Woodstock, N. B.) and taken several hundred stands of arms. The officers of the British Government were in full pursuit. This looks as if only the trespassers were concerned in the capture of the Land Agent.

Two o'clock, Feb. 15, another express from the Frontier passed through Bangor. This brings a letter from Mr. McIntire, the Land Agent, who states that 40 men in arms surrounded the house in which he slept, took him to Woodstock, a New Brunswick village, about 12 miles from Houlton, (Maine,) where a warrant was got out, when he was forthwith marched to Frederickton. About 175 volunteers, under arms, were on their march to the Aristook, with 25 Indians, to drive off the Maine forces. These forces had fallen back, and entrenched themselves. McIntire's letter came through the mail to Houlton. The trespassers, I judge from this, have broken into a British arsenal, and rallied to drive off those who have driven them off.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—We have already quoted the papers of the North to show the favour with which Mr. Clay's speech is received in that quarter. The following notice of it in the Charleston Courier will show that it is not there, alone, that it is exerting its appropriate effect.

FROM THE COURIER.

"It crowns its author with glory, and gives him new claims to the name and fame of a true and fearless patriot, and to the warm gush of Southern gratitude."

From the extracts of Congressional proceedings which we give this week, it will be seen that Mr. Clay has lately come out with an expression of his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, and in bold clear condemnation of the schemes of its mad and fanatical agitators. Most heartily are we rejoiced to see this movement, affording, as it does, the prospect of having a strong influence in putting the question to rest; although no member of the political party to which Mr. Clay belongs, nor particularly partial to himself, we are ready and free at all times to render him—and all others we hope—the praise to which he is justly entitled; in this case, he has discharged his duty to the South, and the Country, and is deserving of honor for so doing.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We perceive that Mr. Clay's speech on Abolition is every where received at the South and West with favour and enthusiasm. Even the presses that are the most servile worshippers of Van Buren acknowledge the vast accession of popularity he has received, and seem to be conscious that the hand-writing of the overthrow of the present Administration, is plainly to be seen on the wall. The speech will contribute materially to quiet the excitement which has heretofore prevailed on the subject of slavery. It comes from a man who can well be depended upon, as in all his political career he has proved himself superior to all considerations but the permanency of our Constitution and the harmony of the people. When contrasted with the cautious, evasive and unmeaning sentences on the subject in Van Buren's Inaugural Message, no one can hesitate to award the superiority to the statesman of Kentucky.

On the part of the ultra Abolitionists we observe that the speech is not relished at all. It has paralyzed their exertions, and excited their personal hostility even to indiscretion. They have been unsparing in their denunciations of Mr. Clay, but he has nothing to fear. The time has at length arrived when no man who favours the schemes of the Abolitionists will receive the support of any considerable portion of the people. The friendship of the ultra Abolitionists will be a dead weight on any candidate for public favour, and form a sure guarantee for his overthrow.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

There were received, on Monday night last, at our post office, upwards of 500 copies of "Human Rights—Extra," an abolition paper published in New York, put up in single copy, and directed to most of our postmasters in the state, and other citizens. Our postmaster, on ascertaining the title and contents of the paper, did not hesitate one moment as to the course he should pursue; all the copies that could be found were detained and destroyed.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Strayed

FROM our enclosure about ten miles from this place, on the 9th instant, a BLACK MARE, about fifteen hands high, a good and natural trotter, and when out of the stable is only caught with much difficulty, she has a large bushy tail, and we think she is six years old this Spring. Also, Strayed at the same time, an IRON GRAY HORSE, from thirteen to fourteen hands high, the cap of one hip knocked off, think it is the right one, age not known. Whoever will return them to J. S Stinemetz, Esq of Cheraw, or give information where they or either of them can be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

McLEAN & SALTMARSH.

Cheraw, S. C., February 23, 1839. 34tf

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

We have been favored with a printed copy of the Speech, delivered at Pactolus, in Pitt county, on the 18th of August last, by Hon. Edward Stanly, an invited guest to an Entertainment, then and there given, in honor of the Whig victory just achieved in that county. The Speech is replete with sound arguments happily expressed; but we notice it now, more particularly, for the purpose of gleaning therefrom two or three striking facts, in relation to the charge so often made, that the United States Bank is of Federal origin, and that the Republicans were opposed to it.

In 1816, the Republican Party went almost in solid phalanx for the establishment of a National Bank. In the House of Representatives in 1814, upon a motion for indefinite postponement, the North Carolina Delegation voted: Ayes 2—Noes 10; and among the 10, we find the names of Alston, Forney, Franklin, King, Murfree, Pickens, and Yancey, (from Caswell.) There are some names here that all must admit were deemed "*Republican*" in 1814. In the same year, in the Senate, Mr. Turner, the Republican Senator from North Carolina, voted for the bill. He came from the "Republican county of Warren."

In 1815, we find the following Republican names recorded in favor of a National Bank: Alston, Forney, King, Pickens, and Yancey. In the same year, in the Senate, upon a proposition to increase the capital of the bank from 30 to 35 millions, we find Mr. Turner voting for the increase.

In 1816, when the "Monster" was incorporated, we find the votes of the North Carolina delegation as follows: In favor of the bill—Clark, Edwards, (from Mr. Macon's own county of Warren,) Forney, King, Love, Murfree, Pickens, Williams, and Yancey. Nine in favor of the bill, and three votes against it.

In the Senate, the same year, (1816,) upon the final passage of the bill, Mr. Turner voted in favor of it.

Let us come a little nearer home. In the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1816, a Resolution was offered, *requesting* Congress to establish a Branch of the United States Bank in this State. A motion was made to postpone the resolution indefinitely.—In favor of postponing indefinitely: *Ayes*—Dudley, Jones, McKay, and Pearson—4! (It might be thought unkind to say that more than one of these four were federalists!) Against postponement, we find the names of the following gentlemen, (the names of some as good men as are to be found in the State: *Noes*—Albritton, Brower, Bell, Ballard, Baker, Black, Caldwell, Campbell, Carter, Collins, Davidson, Douglass, Farrar, Frink, Grist, Glisson, Hawkins, Hulme, J. Hinton, W. S. Hinton, Longmire, Lewis, Loftin, Legrand, L. Moore, McRae, Murfree, McKennie, Nixon, Nelson, Norman, A. Perkins, C. Perkins, Peebles, Plummer, Raiborne, Reddick, Sparkman, Saunders, Speight, Shine, Steel, Vanhook, J. Williams, Wynns, Wright. In consequence of which, the said Resolution was ordered to be engrossed.

These gentlemen, according to modern locofocoism, are all Federalists and Aristocrats!—*Raleigh Register.*

The Rail Road.—It is understood on good authority, that the necessary arrangements for receiving subscriptions of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, will be made shortly—say by the commencement of the Spring Circuits of the Superior Court,—when our enterprising citizens will have an opportunity of subscribing. Liberal advancements are expected from several of the most wealthy citizens of this County; and it is hoped and believed that the most spirited and patriotic of all classes will aid the good work in proportion to their means. More cannot be desired.

We constantly hear the wish expressed that the precise route were definitely located. And we hope it will be done speedily, as it would doubtless be of advantage in procuring the necessary funds, so to locate the road as to let every contributor know precisely where his money is to be expended. For ourselves, we think it nearly certain that the Asheborough route is preferred by the Engineer; but if it turns out to be otherwise, we think the matter ought to be reduced to a certainty, that no subscriber may hereafter have the least possible pretext for complaining that he was deceived. What will be lost in one quarter by this measure, will be more than doubly gained in that section through which the route is known to pass.

Asheborough Citizen.

Just received and for sale at my Auction Store,

20 CASKS CHEESE.
In transit,
20 hhds. prime Attakapas SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

February 27, 1839. 34tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

A FEW trees and cuttings of the Alpine. Also, a few cuttings of the Multicaulis, if applied for soon. Inquire at this office.

February 19. 33 3wi

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

THE SUBSCRIBER has from 100 to 200,000 Morus Multicaulis Cuttings for Sale—warranted genuine.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1839. 33 3w

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In my two last articles on the subject of our Rail Road, I promised to speak of the probable income, and to endevor to show that the Stock, as an investment of money, had claims on public attention. I have shown, imperfectly, I am well aware, the influence such an improvement would have on the value of lands in the section of the country through which it must pass, and stated what would be the effect on the real property in the Town of Fayetteville. This was estimated by me at $150,000,—many think the value of the Town property would be doubled; if so, the income would be $121,000, within $76,000 of amount of individual subscriptions wanted to build the Road. This did not include the Town of Wilmington, or the County of New Hanover in any calculations which were published. The citizens of that Town and County know well the importance of this Road to them, and had they means equal to their patriotism and public spirit, we should not long want the ability to begin the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Their own Road calls for all their exertions, and we fondly cherish the hope, that the day is not distant when they will reap what they nobly merit, a golden harvest. My own opinion is, however, that having relation to the permanent and enduring interests of their Town, the connection with the West through our Road is of the first importance, and that in point of benefit, they will derive as much, if not more, than Fayetteville.

If any should yet doubt these statements again I refer them to New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to what has taken place in our own State. The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is fast approaching the Capital of our State; its beneficial influence was perceptible by all who visited that city last Winter; it had also influenced the value of Real Estate, and some sales were made at a considerable advance.

Again I put the question, if such results have taken place in other States and Towns, why will not similar causes bring around like effects in North Carolina, and in the Town of Fayetteville?

The interests of Western Carolina, an agricultural region of country, and of the Town of Fayetteville, a trading place, are closely allied.

An improving and healthy state of the agricultural interests of a people give life and animation to every other interest. Concentrate on a particular spot the productions of a large section of country, and the town and country reciprocally benefit each other.

The influence the growth of a large Town has upon agriculture is great and striking. In the neighborhood of trading towns, and in those Counties which carry on a communication with the markets of trading Towns the farmers are busy and skilful, the lands are cultivated to the best advantage, and yield abundantly.

Agriculture never arrives at its highest degree of perfection when it is not connected with trade, and no large place can exist and prosper that has not communication with an extensive region of country, well cultivated.

The value of this Rail Road rests mainly on the trade between the Cape Fear and the Western portion of North Carolina.

I say mainly, because, although there are other sources of revenue, yet to the trade; in other words, the transportation of the productions and supplies of the planter, the farmer, the merchant, manufacturer and miner, are we chiefly to look for income on the Road.

To the planters and farmers of the interior, advantages enough will exist to induce them to aid this work if they should never obtain a dividend on the stock.

There are individuals who have subscribed liberally to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock, who would be compensated if they never derived a dividend, for the reason, that although the Road does not come within 20 to 30 miles of their plantations, they have been enabled to dispense with the use of one wagon and team, thus saving at least $600 per annum, the interest on 10 shares of Stock, valued at $10,000. On the trade are we mainly then to rely. To ascertain the amount of this, and the probable income it would yield for transportation, has been a matter of great difficulty. It is carried on from the interior to Fayetteville by wagons, often weeks in getting their loads to market, and returning, over roads almost impassable in Winter, the labour and exposure of the most trying character to man and beast.

From June 1828 to June '29, the exports from this Town were as follows:—Cotton, 17,473 bales; Tobacco, 373 hhds.; casks of Flaxseed, 2469; barrels of Flour, 16,929 bushels of Wheat, 52,000; besides other articles not enumerated. Since then there has been to the present, with occasionally a little fluctuation, a diminution of the trade.

It is, however, the case, that a large amount of goods are forwarded through this place for the Western merchants, and it was believed that by ascertaining the number of wagons loaded solely with such goods, something like an estimate of the number of wagons trading to this place might be made, by estimating also the value of hauling their loads to market and returning—the amount of the value of transportation could be arrived at with some certainty.

I have taken some pains to do this, and from most of those engaged in forwarding goods I have received statements—which would make the number of wagons actually loaded with goods for the interior in one year about 3000. They bring loads for sale and take back loads of goods for the merchants. In addition, I suppose there are at least 2,000 wagons loaded back after a sale of their down loads, by the owners themselves; thus making about 5,000 wagons annually trading to this market. In another manner have I arrived at the same results. Our trade begins fairly in October, and ends in June, a period of eight months. It is surely the case we have an average of 625 wagons a month, which would give us 5,000. I suppose the hauling of each load to market worth fifteen dollars, and the return load to be the same, thus making thirty dollars on each, to and from market.

If this be correct, we should then have

,000 wagons, and the transportation by em at 30 dollars each, would give us 150,000, which would be received on a ail Road if one was constructed. This ould be an important item; and observe, is is the state of the trade as it now is. make no estimate of increase in the trade; say nothing of the transportation of Iron, oal, and manufactured articles, which will nd their way to this Road, when once he people of Western Carolina can avail hemselves of the means of getting to a mar- et expeditiously and cheaply. I say nothing of the large amount of surplus produc- ons which year by year decay on their arms. I say nothing of the new sources of ealth which would be opened up to them nd to us.

Another source of income on this Road, which makes an item in my calculation, is rom passengers. I estimate 15 passengers ach way on the Road, which would make 0 daily. The Charter fixes the rate at 6 ents per mile; this for 125 miles would be 7 50, and would give us two hundred and wenty-five dollars a day, or $72,125 a year.

It may be said this calculation is too large. Let it be recollected this Road is to be the reat outlet for Western Carolina; a daily ine of four horse coaches runs now from Salisbury to Greensborough, and one, we believe, to Raleigh. We have a stage tri- weekly from this to Salisbury, and they are ll supported. We have no doubt the Fay- etteville and Western Road will be continued rom this to Raleigh, or rather will meet the Road from Raleigh at this place, and that our Road will be the line of travel to and from he West. Western Carolina will invite, lso, by means of this Road, many of their Eastern brethren to spend their Summers a- mong the Mountains, and at her health-giv- ng Springs.

Facts however are at hand, to which I a- gain appeal, for I wish to make no state- ment which may deceive.

Between Charleston and Augusta, before the construction of the Rail Road, a Stage three times a week was the mode of com munication, and the number of passengers averaged 4 each Stage. Now by Rail Road the number of passengers is 100 *per day*, and often 1000 per week.

Between Manchester and Liverpool, on the Rail Road, the *increase* has been from about 100 per day to near 500,000 per year.

Wherever a communication by Rail Road has been made, travel has increased. Offer the facilities, and persons will move about.

Another source of income we suppose will flow from the transportation of the mail. This we have no data particularly to guide us in estimating. We place it at $5,000 per year at least, for the 125 miles.

If then these calculations are correct, the result will be—

Income from transportation (as es- timated, 5000 Wagons at $30 each) makes	150,000
15 passengers each way, or 30 per diem, at $7 50	72,125
U. S. Mail,	5,000
	$227,125
Deduct for repairs of Road, cost of transportation, &c.	77,125
	$150,000

This on the cost of the Road, as estimat- ed, $1,250,000, would be a profit of 12 per cent. per annum.

The deduction for cost of transportation, &c. may not be large enough. In an able report made by Mr. Campbell, Engineer of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Rail Road, he deducts 33 per cent of the income to cover repairs of Road, cost of transporta- tion, &c. I suppose there can be no ma- terial difference.

It will thus appear that the income of this Road, on the present State of the trade and the now existing state of things, will yield 12 per centum per annum on its cost, if my estimates are correct. They are submitted with very great diffidence, and as I remarked when I began these numbers, if no other good will arise, they may awaken investiga- tion and spirit towards a work which I be- lieve vital to the interest of the West and Cape Fear, momentous in its consequences to the whole State of North Carolina.

On the subject of the probable nett pro- ceeds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, when finished to the North Carolina line, Major McNeill writes to the Governor of South Carolina as follows, and his remarks apply so exactly to our Road, that I beg leave to extract them for the consideration of the public. Let it also be borne in mind *that he thinks* our Road *will be profitable*, as stated in his letter, which you have published—and on any mat- ter connected with this subject I should de- sire no better authority:—

"It would indeed be difficult, under any cir- cumstances, to determine the ratio of existing trade, and intercourse, and the inevitable increase in these sources of revenue, which invariably at- tend improved means of transportation, and of in- tercommunication, by which the resources of a vast and fertile region are to be developed. If we look to the results of internal improvement in other sections of our country—in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere—we find that already they far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the most intelligent projectors and advocates of the system, which is thus strikingly exemplified in the recent and most able report upon the finances and internal improvements of the State of New York, submitted to its Legisla ture by Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq. After stating that one of the distinguished advocates of the sys- tem, (Gov. Morris,) "in the singularly eloquent and animated memorial in which he endeavored to enforce upon the Legislature its importance," asked, "whether it would be deemed extravagant to predict that the Canals within twenty years, would annually bring down 250,000 tons?"—Mr. Ruggles proceeds no state; "the actual amount which reached the tide, in 1936, 697,347 tons, or nearly threefold the quantity estimated by Mr. Morris; and the total tonnage of that year, ascend ing and descending, exceeded *thirteen hundred thousand tons;* and illustrative of the progressive increase of revenue, we are further informed by Mr. R. that "the tolls of the Canals in 1823, one year before their completion, were $340,000. In the next year they reached $566,000, and rose in 1826, to $762,000. The consequences of this en lightened policy of the State of New York in de. veloping her resources, have proved, instead of the burthen apprehended by some of her first citizens, and as expressed by a distinguished opponent of the system, ("that internal improvement is but another name for eternal taxation,") Mr. Ruggles succinct. ly states to be, that "the State, within the last 20 years had quadrupled its productive property, re- lieved its citizens from taxation, and now enjoys a clear annual revenue of nearly $800,000."

It thus appears to me we have every thing to stimulate us to the commencement and vigorous prosecution of this Road. With it Western Carolina will spring forward to wealth and importance. There lie heaven's choicest gifts to man, buried, unimproved, and scarcely known; nothing wanting but enterprize and skill to draw them out;—and what a source of importance and wealth to their possessors and to the State!! To us in Fayetteville, who can estimate the consequences? To me it has been wonder- ful how the place has stood, how so many have struggled along, when we look back to the tremendous calamity of 1831, which swept over the place, and when we look to the fall off in her trade and commerce.

Nothing has preserved her but her great local advantages, the safe and cheap navi- gation of the Cape Fear, for if we except that, certain it is her citizens have failed thus far to improve the advantages they have enjoyed.

The present is an age of improvement. The mighty power of steam is controlling all things on land and water. Nature ap- pears to yield before its resistless influence, and where its conquests will cease who can tell? Let us remain lookers on as we have been, sleeping over our advantages as we have been, and it will not require the gift of prophecy to tell the fate of this Town and its trade.

Suppose the South Western Rail Road Bank located in Lincoln county,—the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road completed to the North Carolina line, and through the State,—the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road running across the State 40 miles West of this place,—the Wilming- ton and Raleigh Road finished,—a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough, and a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the West, finished—where will we be? Where will the trade that now finds its way here, be?

I ask my fellow citizens to think on these things, and come up to the rescue.

CLARENDON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1839.

To the Editor of the Observer, dated

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

DEAR SIR:—For the last two or three weeks the House of Representatives have been engaged princi- pally in the consideration of the appropriation bills, and having had the benefit of an instructive lesson by the wanton and prodigal course of expenditure pursued by the late and the present administration, which has reduced the government to temporary in- solvency, all parties seem now to see the necessity of confining the appropriations for the present year to the narrowest possible limits, and consequently there has been less party strife in disposing of these bills than has been usual on such occasions.

It is however believed, that the appropriations for the present year will fall very little if any below thir- ty millions of dollars, and probably they may exceed that amount.

Though the Senate have passed Mr. Wright's Sub-treasury bill, somewhat modified in its provi- sions, it yet retains most of the destructive features of the former Sub-treasury scheme so often rejected and exploded by the House. I think its friends in the House entertain scarcely a hope of getting it through, and it is matter yet of doubt whether its consideration will be urged during the few remain- ing days of the session. My impression is that its friends will let it rest. We have not yet received the report of the investigating committee, but it is expected in a day or two. I believe it is now pre- paring, and a great mass of matter and of facts deep- ly interesting to the country, and not very reputable to the powers that be, are in a train of exposure.

The extraordinary publication of Doctor Duncan from Ohio, which appeared a few days since in the Globe, you will see has given rise to some proceed- ings in the House, which have gone far to annihi- late the Doctor. If you can bear to bestow half an hour in reading the long, foul, and beastly produc- tion, you can form some idea of the courtesies which some of our modern democrats exercise towards their brother members; but in the present instance they are harmless, for all the Doctor's vituperation reacts upon himself.

COTTON.—Sales here 14 to 14½. We learn that several hundred bales were purchased in Rowan coun- ty alone, a week or two ago, for home consumption, by two of the Factories in neighboring counties. The price paid was 13¾ cents, deliverable on the planta- tions, which was the full price current at this place at the time. Here are some beneficial effects of manufactories. The planter is paid at his own door as much as he could get at market, and the pro duce of the State, instead of being carried to a market in S. Carolina, as most of it would have been, is manu- factured within the State, giving employment to hun- dreds of persons, and retaining handsome profits amongst ourselves, instead of scattering them abroad.

We understand that Governor Dudley may be expected here to-night, to attend a meeting of the Board of Internal Improve- ment, the object of which is to take steps for obtaining subscriptions for our Rail Road.

Washington's Birth Day.—The 107th Anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country was not permitted to pass without due honors in this town. It was celebrated by a handsome parade of the Cumberland Troop of Cavalry, and the old Independent Company of Infantry, who closed their manœuvres by firing a National Salute.

Celebration at Waynesborough.—There was a great celebration at Waynesborough, N. C. on Friday last—as well of Washing- ton's Birth-day, as of the opening of the Wilmington Rail Road to that town. We learn that there were about 1200 persons present, of whom a large number were from Wilmington, and a few from this place and Raleigh—among the latter, Governor Dud- ley. The visiters were welcomed to the village in a neat Address by Mr. Washing- ton, which was responded to by Joshua G. Wright, Esq. of Wilmington. The multi- tude partook of a sumptuous Dinner, and the Ladies were provided for by a Ball in the evening. These are all the particulars that have reached us.

The Florida War.—A letter from an of- ficer of the Army in Florida, dated June 25, says,—

"*This war is now as far from termina- tion as it was three years ago.* No one appears to have any idea of seeing it closed, until the Indians may choose to come in. It is my opinion that the war will be near its close when we possess a good topographical map of the country—but of this there is now little prospect. The reconnoissances now being made are hardly minute enough to in- dicate its geographical features. We want a map displaying every acre of ground—the Indians may then be caught, and not till then."

The Great Western, on her recent trip from England, brought 9000 letters, which produced her $2430.

VIRGINIA.—There had been no election of Senator at our latest dates from Richmond. Mr. Rives, Mr. Tyler and Chapman Johnson, (all Whigs) had each at different times been within 4 votes of an election; but the Whigs and Conservatives could not apparently come nearer to a perfect union than that. Judge Mason, the Administration candidate, had at no time been nearer than 10 votes of an election.

Mr. Clay's speech is so able, and so con- clusive, on the subject of abolition, that it meets with but little hostility even from his political opponents. It is only the most bit- ter and unscrupulous partizans that endeavor to depreciate it, for the purpose of preventing any benefit from enuring to its author. Some of the Van Buren papers do not hesitate to extol it; one of these, which we have now before us, professes to regret that it was only delivered at this late day, and seems to con- sider it as giving the first expose of Mr. Clay's opinions on the subject. This is a great mistake. During the last session of Congress, though Mr. Clay did not enter into an elaborate argument on the subject, such as the present, his opinions of the ab- olitionists were expressed as warmly as now, and he distinctly told Mr. Calhoun that he (Mr. Calhoun,) would never be found in front of him in the battle with the fanatics. After that session, for purposes of their own, it suited the Van Burenites to charge the whigs with courting the abolitionists, and it thus became necessary that Mr. Clay should dis- tinctly express his views, and in doing this, he has, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, *put down abolition*. Yes, and we rather think he has put down Van Buren along with it.

The Mails.—We learn from a gentleman who has recently travelled over the route, that by the present arrangement, the great Northern mail is stopped 5 hours at Rich- mond, 13 hours at Petersburg, and from 4 to 5 hours at Raleigh. What can be the reason for this? Formerly, it was said to be necessary to detain the slow mail at Peters- burg, to let the Express mail get ahead of it; but now, since the Express is discontinued, what can be the excuse for this loss of a day?

Salisbury.—At a late meeting of some of the citizens of Salisbury, it was resolved to establish a Steam Cotton Factory in or near that town, and $25,000 was subscribed to- wards the necessary sum.

More trouble brewing.—It will be seen that a serious difficulty has arisen on the Northeastern Boundary, between the people of Maine and the British Americans of New Brunswick. This question of boundary has been pending now ever since the peace of 1815—no less than twenty-four years.

The latest accounts show that Gov. Harvey of New Brunswick, has called out the Military to "repel an invasion from Maine." And that an exceedingly exasperated feeling prevailed in Maine, whose citizens were arm- ing, and getting under way for the frontier.

It is said that the Legislature of Maine has appropriated $800,000 to defray the ex- pense of the War, and ordered out 8,000 men, but this is scarcely credible.

Mexico.—It appears from a memorial of the citizens of New Orleans, recently pre- sented to Congress by Mr. Biddle, that the Mexican government has failed to ratify the treaty providing for an arbitration of our claims on that country. The time having expired within which the treaty could be rat- ified, Mr. Biddle spoke strongly of the per- fidy of the Mexicans, and the House seemed to second his views, by suspending the rules, (which requires a vote of two-thirds,) to en- able him to present the memorial, which was thereupon referred to the committee on For- eign affairs.

As we expected, the Raleigh Standard has not published Mr. Clay's great Speech, nor even given its readers any fair idea of its contents. On the contrary, it allows a correspondent to misrepresent the Speech, by quoting Mr. Clay as admitting, "that there is no 'substantial difference' in the resolution heretofore adopted by the Senate, against which he voted, of rejecting the petitions at the threshold, and of receiving, referring and reporting against them." This is a misrepresentation of what Mr. Clay said, as our readers may see by referring to the Speech. It is a misstatement of the action of Congress, also; for the petitions, instead of being rected, are RE- CEIVED.

The Standard says that "the whig papers treat Mr. Clay's remarks rather as a RECANTATION, than the matter of course opinions of a mind settled in fa- vor of the Constitution and Southern Rights." When and where? we ask the Standard. We read probably at least as many whig papers as the Standard, and we certainly have seen no one of them which uses any language which can be tortur- ed into such an idea.

The Standard harps upon the manner in which the Observer noticed the Speech, as "highly im- portant." It asks why all this uproar, about a simple Speech? We can tell the Standard why. It is be- cause it affords the most complete refutation of all the slanders of the Globe and Standard against Mr. Clay on the subject. Because it is in truth the most effectual blow yet struck against abolitionism. Be- cause Mr. Calhoun, who cannot be charged with friendship to Mr. Clay, had that magnanimity which the Standard lacks, to declare that "it completely put down Abolition." And because it adds another laurel to the wreath that adorns the brow of the Statesman and Patriot who has so often come to the rescue when the peace and happiness of the country were in danger. These are sufficient reasons why we deemed the event "highly important," as well as "gratifying and glorious."

It is with an ill grace that the Standard charges the Whigs with doing injustice to Mr. Van Buren, after his pledge to resist encroachments upon South- ern Rights. The Whigs have at least done him the justice to publish his pledge, which is more than the Standard has done by Mr. Clay. The Whigs had the evidence of Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the subject, afforded by his acts in the New York Legis- lature in 1820, as the ground of their charges. But what had the Standard upon which to found its slanders of Mr Clay? Nothing. And yet it refuses to publish his denial. Again we ask it, if it has one particle of fairness in its composition, to publish Mr. Clay's refutation of the charges which it has had so much agency in propagating against him; and if it will not do that, at least to publish Mr. Calhoun's declarations in regard to the Speech. Surely what Mr. Calhoun says ought to be good authority with the Standard.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the bill to provide for the safe keeping of the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the government, being on its passage, Mr. Rives moved a substitute for the whole bill, which was rejected, 27 to 14. Mr. Tallmadge then moved to amend the bill, by making it obligatory on the officers, whenever they did deposite money, to deposite it to the credit of the Treasurer; and on this question he asked the yeas and nays; which were order- ed, and were taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tall madge, Webster, White, Young—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buch- anan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell. Pierce, Roane, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Wal- ker, Wall, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Miss., Wright—23.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, asked the yeas and nays; which were taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buch- anan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Con- necticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Miss., Wright, Young—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Rives, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White—16.

The bill for the armed occupation of Flori- da has passed the Senate, and been sent to the House for concurrence.

A debate arose in the Senate on the 16th, on a bill to incorporate the Washington Silk Company, in which the same contracted views in regard to corporations were avow- ed as in our late Legislature, Messrs. King, Allen, Smith, Niles and Benton, offered the bill, on the ground "that all corporations were infringements of individual rights, and of dangerous tendency." How the encour- agement of the culture of silk could injure the right of any one, or be of dangerous tendency to any thing, may be plain to such statesmen as the above, but it passes the comprehension of a plain man. But see to what results this doctrine would lead. All our public improvements have been effected by incorporations, and without them, our country would have continued almost in a state of Nature. We should have no Rail Roads, or canals, no turnpikes, no Facto- ries, and as the genuine agrarian loco foco said, "*no nothing*." Our State and Federal Governments are themselves but great cor- porations, and perhaps it would be gratify- ing to these members to dispeuse with them also. The bill was rejected, 17 to 13.

The bill to prevent the interference of of- fice-holders in elections, is still under debate in the Senate. Messrs. Norvell, Cuthbert, and CALHOUN! have spoken at length against the bill.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Nay- lor to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the official conduct of Com. Elliott, whilst in command of the squadron in the Mediterranean in 1837 and 1838, was adopt- ed, and Messrs. Naylor, McCleese, Ingham, Mallory, Hamer, Lyon and Chambers, were appointed the Committee. There is there- fore some probability of bringing this petty tyrant to justice.

The bill to authorize the re-issue of Trea- sury Notes, has passed the House, 102 to 88.

The Investigating Committee has not yet reported, and is still engaged in the Treasu- ry Department. It is said that Mr. Wood- bury has been examined at length.

Mr. Downing presented a memorial of people of Florida, assembled in convention at St. Joseph's, on the 11th of January, 1839, signed by Robert Raymond Reid and others, a committee of said convention, pray- ing that Florida may be recognised as a State, and admitted into the Union on an e- qual footing with the original States. The said memorial is accompanied by a copy of the Territorial law authorizing the holding of a convention to form a Constitution and State Government; also, the Constitution and form of Government adopted by said Convention for the people of Florida.

On motion of Mr. Downing, five thou- sand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The appropriation bills had occupied much of the time of the House, during the past week, until Thursday last, when the follow- ing occurrence put an end to all other busi- ness for the time:—

As soon as the journal was read,

The Chair announced the unfinished bus- iness of the morning hour.

Mr. Prentiss of Miss., said he rose to a question of privilege, which would take pre- cedence over all other business, and he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House proceed to inquire, 1, Whether Alexander Duncan, a member of this House from the State of Ohio, be the author of a certain publication or publications, under his name, in relation to the proceedings of this House and certain members thereof, published in the Globe newspaper of the 19th inst. 2. Whether by said publication or publications, the said Alex- ander Duncan has not been guilty of a violation of the privileges of this House, of an offence a- gainst its peace, dignity and good order; and of such grossly indecent, ungentlemanly, disgrace- ful, and dishonorable conduct as renders him unworthy of his seat in this House, and justly lia- ble to expulsion from the same.

Mr. Yell inquired if he was not entitled to the floor on the report of the select com- mittee on the public lands.

The Chair replied that he was, but a question of privilege rode over every thing else.

Mr. Yell asked the gentleman to post- pone his motion until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Prentiss said he could not consent to do so. Mr. P. said, as this was a very important question he would move a call of the House.

The call was ordered, *nem. dis.* and on the first call of the roll 125 members an- swered to their names, others having mean- while come in, and 146 were announced as being present, when the doors were closed, the absentees again called, and excuses ren- dered; an after some time,

On motion of Mr. Halstead, the call was dispensed with.

The publication in the Globe of the 19th instant, was then read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. Prentiss then proceeded to comment at length upon the language used by Mr. Duncan, stating that, in doing so, he should consider the publication as a forgery and a false libel, and not regard it, for the honor of the House, as authentic.

Mr. Duncan interposed, and said he would save the trouble of proof. I say, sir, that I am the author of that publication, and of every word contained in it.

Mr. P. replied, however, he should still proceed to comment upon the language as if the avowal had not been made, and he went on to contend that its use merited expul- sion, or some potent mode of exemplifying the indignation of the House. Either un- der the code of honor, or the legal code, he was equally unworthy of a seat there, and Mr. P. argued both these positions at large.

Mr. Jenifer followed on the same side, and appealed to the advocates of the anti- duelling law to sustain the affirmative of the proposition before the House, for he insisted that Mr. Duncan's conduct had rendered him amenable to that law.—Moreover, Mr. J. contended, also, that those who had cer- tified to the fact of the time occupied by Mr. Stanly in his reply, were equally guil- ty, if their object was the same as Mr. D's. In reference to Mr. S's printed speech, he maintained that the gist of it was uttered on the floor, though the delivered speech was, in the opinion of himself, and thirty or for- ty members besides, more violent than the published one.

Mr. J. inquired if the gentleman from Ohio had so insulted the gentleman from North Carolina as to be evident to every one within hearing, would not the Chair have called him to order?

Mr. Conner, who had temporarily occu- pied the Chair at the period referred to, ex- plained that he had called Mr. Duncan to order.

Mr. Jenifer asked the gentleman whether he considered it a personal insult.

Mr. Conner had called the gentleman to order for disorderly language, but whether it was a personal insult or not, did not fall within his consideration.

Mr. Jenifer having concluded,

Mr. Duncan obtained the floor, and ad- dressed the House at some length in expla- nation, going to show that the language used toward him fully warranted his own in re- tort.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Menefee, Prentiss of Mississippi, and Gray.

In the course of the day's proceedings, two motions were made to lay the motion of Mr. Prentiss on the table; the one by Mr. Gray, of New York, which was negatived by 91 nays to 83 yeas; the other by Mr. Parris, of Maine, which was negatived by 101 nays to 91 yeas.

In the course of the Debate, Mr. Thomp- son, of South Carolina, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Prentiss, by striking out and substituting for it the following:

"*Resolved*, That Alexander Duncan, a Member of this House, having avowed himself the author of an article published in the Globe of the 19th instant grossly libellous of honorable Members of this body that the said Alexander Duncan be reprimanded by the Speaker, in the presence of the House.

Before the question was taken on this pro- posed amendment, the House adjourned; and the subject comes up first, as the unfinish- ed business, to-morrow.

On Friday, after further debate, the sub- ject was laid on the table, 117 to 94.

Dr. Duncan.—We have not seen the pub- lication of Dr. Duncan, which produced the proceedings in Congress on Thursday last, but the Richmond Whig says that in it he denounced Mr. Stanly and Mr. Southgate, as "cowards," "liars," "poltroons," "ca- lumniators," and other epithets equally un- gentlemanly, and unworthy of a member of Congress, and unwarranted by the facts of the case."

The Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot has been purchased by Messrs. Swaim & Sher- wood, who, if we may take their first num- ber as a specimen, will ably sustain the Whig principles of the respectable county in which they are located.

The Raleigh Standard is doing its best to break the force of Mr. Clay's late Speech, notwithstanding it "put down Abolition," as Mr. Calhoun admitted. One would think, that if the Editor, (who, like Mr. Van Buren, is a "Northern man with Southern principles,") had really all the zeal which he pre- tends to have against abolition, he would have hailed it as an event of deep importance to the South, and not have sneered at it as an "ELECTIONEERING SPEECH." His course justifies more than a suspicion of his sincerity.

The Southern Literary Messenger, for February, has come to hand, and is more than usually valuable. The first Article, "on the Ill Health of American Women," by Dr. Lindsly, of Washington City, is a plain prac- tical essay on the subject, disclosing the causes of, and pointing out the remedy for, the numerous ills to which they are heirs. Sedentary habits, thin clothes, and particu- larly shoes, early marriages, the too frequent eating of animal food, the constant practice of eating hot unleavened breads, and drinking hot coffee and tea, neglect of daily ablutions, are all dwelt upon in a manner which can- not fail to carry conviction, as the causes of the manifest inferiority in point of health, activity, and capability of endurance, as com- pared with European women. Above all, the writer dwells upon exercise, exercise in the open air, as the main remedy for the evils. The essay is calculated to do a great deal of good.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 13th inst. by John Saunders, Esq. Mr. DAVID D. ALLEN, of the firm of Al. len & Dunham, of Wilmington, to Miss CALISTIA ANN HUGGINS, of Onslow county.

In Robeson County, N. C. on Thursday the 7th inst. by Archibald Gilchrist, Esq. Mr. EMEN PARKER, of Marlborough District, S. C. to Miss SARAH ANN McPHERSON, of the former coun- ty.

In Wilmington, on Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM CALDER, Merchant, to Miss PHILA C. LAZA- RUS, daughter of Aaron Lazarus, Esq.

DIED,

In this County, on the 10th inst. JOHN, second son of John Elliott, Esq. in the 6th year of his age. [We were *misinformed* in announcing the death of the *eldest son* of Mr. Elliott a week or two ago. It was the second son, as above, who died.]

In Edenton, last week, Mr JOSIAH COLLINS, a highly esteemed citizen of that place.

THE miraculous cures ef- fected by the *Matchless Sanative*, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doc trine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

Annual Convention.—Having received official information that St. James Church, Wilmington, is expected not to be in a con- dition to be occupied by the annual conven- tion in May, I hereby give notice, as author- ized by Canon ix., that such Convention will meet in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday (15th) of May next.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of Diocese of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb. 8th, 1839.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

At the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Northern Mail by Raleigh arrives daily by midnight;—Departs at 1 A. M.

The Southern Mail by Cheraw arrives daily by midnight;—Departs at half past 2 A. M.

The Charleston Mail arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 A. M.;—De- parts Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

The Salisbury Mail arrives Tuesday and Saturday by 8 P. M.;- Departs Monday and Friday at 6 A. M.

The Lawrenceville Mail arrives Thursday by 6 P. M.;—Departs Friday at 6 A. M.

The Wilmington Mail by Elizabeth ar- rives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by midnight;—Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 A. M.

The Wilmington Mail by the Rail Road arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 4 A. M.;—Departs Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 P. M.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer Henrietta, with three tow boats, and a very large freight for merchants of this place and the interior.

DEPARTED, on Monday, Steamer Henrietta, with tow boats for Wilmington.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKKET—FEBRUARY 27.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 13
Bee swax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 14½	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bag'g,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17. Schr Nevis, from Trinidad.
Br. Brig Margaret, from Nassau.
Brig Christiana, from Jamaica.
18. Schr Siam, from Gaudaloupe.
Brig Hiram, from Charleston.
19. Br. Brig Jane, from Turks Island.
20. Schr Albion, from Bermuda.
Atlanta, from Havana.
Increase, from Charleston.
Thames, from do.
21. Undaunted, from New York.
Brig Despatch, from do.
22. Schr Lenity, from Philadelphia.
Boat Post Boy, from Fayetteville.

DAPARTURES.

Feb. 16 Schr Farmer, for Barbadoes.
Br. Schr Dunmore, Harbor Island.
18. Pelvion, Porto Rico.
19. Brig Tacon, Port Antonio.
20. Levant, Surinam.
Schr Susan, St. Thomas.
Steamer Henrietta, and Boats Messenger and Diligence, Fayetteville.
21. Schr Pilot, St. Thomas.
Brig Tidal, do.
23. Schr Amos Patten, Philadelphia.
Caroline, New York.

A Steam Boat leaves for and arrives from Charleston daily with the U. S. Mail.

35,000 Spanish Cigars.

A CHOICE article, warranted to be genuine Just received and for sale by
H. L. MYROVER
February 26. 34-4w,

HERD'S GRASS SEED for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 27. 34-3w.

35 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1839. 34-6w

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Virginia.

RICH AND SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

80,000 Dollars!

$25,000! $20,000! $15,000!

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS NO. TWO FOR 1839,

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. positively on Saturday 20th April, 1839.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES:

1 Splendid Prize of		80,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of		25,000 Dollars.
1	do.	20,000 Dollars.
1	do.	15,000 Dollars.
1	do.	10,000 Dollars.
1	do.	9,000 Dollars.
1	do.	8,000 Dollars.
1	do.	7,500 Dollars.
1	do.	7,016 Dollars.
2 Prizes of		5,000 Dollars.
3	do.	4,000 Dollars.
4	do.	3,000 Dollars.
5	do.	2,500 Dollars.
10	do.	2,000 Dollars.
20	do.	1,500 Dollars.
50	do.	1,000 Dollars.
50	do.	750 Dollars.
133	do.	500 Dollars.

Besides Prizes of $250, $200, $150, $100, $80, $60, $50, $40, and lowest Prize $20.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

☞ Tickets only $20, Halves $10, Quar- ters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260

Do.	do.	26 Half	do.	130
Do.	do.	26 Quarter	do.	65
Do.	do.	26 Eighth	do.	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the Drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS, *Richmond, Va.*
February 27, 1839. 34-5wks. pd.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1838. 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838 22tf

13 HHDS N. O MOLASSES, now landing

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure to a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1838. 19tf.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839,

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of CONSUMPTION ☞ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent.*

Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C. January 28

(30 tf.)

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1. 1839. 26tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, on the Estate of Thomas Cochran, deceased, at December Term, 1838, of Cumberland County Court, notifies all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. WINSLOW, Administrator.

Feb. 6th, 1839.

Sale.

WILL be sold at the Town House, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M. a family of

NEGROES,

consisting of a Woman and Five Children; also a pair of Patent Balances, the property of the late Thos. Cochran, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit, with approved security.

W. WINSLOW, Adm'r.
E. W. WILLKINGS, Auc'r.

Feb. 6. 31-ts.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom. The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as 5*l*. Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $130—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp. Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Dioned,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d. Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Bellwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G g d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞ The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.

SAMUEL MIMS.

January, 1839. 31-5w

China, Glass and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 70, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina is requested.

New York, January 8 30 7t

20 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES.
50 Bags green Cuba COFFEE.

For sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

February 13 1839 32 3w

Pension Agency.

HAVING been called on by many, I will give prompt attention to all who may constitute me their Agent for the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all who may wish them.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1839. 32-6w

Irish Potatoes.

25 BBLS. very Superior Yellow, for planting, Just received and for Sale by

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.
Hay Street.

February, 12, 1839. 32 3w

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

100,000 best Spanish CIGARS,
50 boxes bunch RAISINS,
20 barrels Butter CRACKERS.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

February 12, 1839. 32-4w

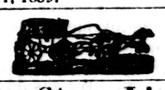
Also, a variety of SWEETMEATS.

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

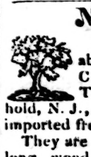
Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 7 P. M.

Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf

Mulberry Trees.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale about 8000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES. The Trees were grown by himself, at Freehold, N. J., the last Season, from Stock which he imported from France two years since.

They are untrimmed, will average 2 to 2½ feet long, wood well matured. As the Season for planting is drawing near, in order to save the necessity of frequent communication, the Subscriber here states that the *lowest price* at which the Trees will be sold is *55* cents per Tree—*Cash*. Persons wishing Trees, therefore, can remit a draft payable at sight in Philadelphia or New York *with their* order, adding $5 per 1000 Trees for boxing and delivery in Philadelphia or New York. The Trees will then be packed and forwarded at the time and in the way they may direct.

For the genuineness of the Tree, the reliance which may be placed on his statements, and the fidelity with which orders will be executed, the Subscriber refers to the Hon. J. F. Randolph, Member of Congress, Washington City, D. C.

D. V. McLEAN,
Freehold, New Jersey.

February 9, 1839. 32 4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State.

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Anna Smith vs. James B. Smith. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith, the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

]24 3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839. 29tf

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
10 HHDS. prime N. O. SUGAR.
Expected by next boat
75 Bags prime RIO COFFEE,
11 casks CHEESE

For sale by

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan 28. 30 tf.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 28, 1838.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Italian Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber will sell **500,000** Cuttings of the Italian Mulberry, at one cent a bud. The stock was raised from the choice selection of Dr. Hentz, late a Professor in the University of North Carolina, and is recommended by the best Silk Culturists.

I would also sell 1000 ACRES OF LAND, on which was raised, five years ago, 600 lbs. Silk, without the benefit of the Italian Mulberry Trees, there being enough of the common sort for a reasonable crop say 500 trees.

The Plantation is calculated for a good Farm, 65 acres being sown in Red Clover, and twenty acres in Herd's Grass, sown on rich low grounds.

J. W. BYNUM.

Trades Hill, Chatham, N. C. January 24th, 1839. } 31 tf M.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having procured the services of a very competent and experienced Teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, beg leave to recommend it to the notice of parents and guardians. Mr. Lovejoy has had charge of this school for the last six months, with about thirty boys under his tuition; and the Trustees and parents express universal gratification at the skilful and successful management of that gentleman as a Teacher. Boys are prepared for College at cheap rates, under the most approved discipline and strictest attention to their morals, and general deportment.

The location is perfectly healthy, and board can be obtained at $10 per month in respectable families.

Terms of tuition for students in the classics, per session commencing the 14th January 1839, $18; for all other students, $15.

By order of the board,

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

January 1, 1839. 29-3m.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

State of North Carolina.

Executor's Notice.

AT February Term, 1839, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Smith, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Testator are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS C. SMITH,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
Executors.

February 11, 1839. 32-6w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

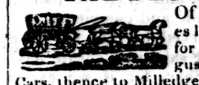
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

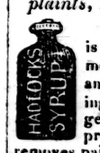
J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11 6m]

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this Institution commence on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin & French Languages also. Music on the Piano & Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.

The Scholastic year will embrace forty weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a te.
Second,	10
Third,	16
French,	10
Latin,	12
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29
Needle Work,	2
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7
Drawing and Painting,	10

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absent pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.

The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. F. Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.

Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 3[illegible]

To Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed, and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, February 5, 1839. 31-4w

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken for bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at *5 cents* per pound.

C. P. MALLETT

November 28, 1837. 69tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz:

Jane Swain 200 acres on the Royal Oak.
Isaac Carson 640 do. on Shallote.
Ann Smith 100 do. on the Royal Oak.
Arch'd Evans 40 do. on the Koshore.
Isaac Northrop 640 do. on Shallote.
T. F. Peck 640 do. on do.
Wm. Gause 640 do. on Chos Branch.
Jacob Smith 100 do. on do.
Wm. Gore 100 do. on Jack Swamp.
Elizabeth Hewett 6 do. on Lockwood's Folly.
Solomon T. Hewett 14 do. on Mulberry.
John Martin 49 do. on Waccamaw.
Henry Nutt 1443 do. on Koshore.
Wm. H. Patterson 115 do. on Crow Swamp.
David Pearce 150 do. on Shingletree.
Thomas Randal 400 do. on Wacca naw.
James C. Stanaland 150 do. on Shallote.
Wm. Russ 100 do. on Waccamaw.
Samuel Jacobs 100 do. on Wayfield Branch.
James F. Cheeks 100 do. on Ash Pole Branch.
Wm. Jacobs 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Mathew Jacobs 100 do. on do.
Priscilla McKenzie 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John A. Robbinson 2500 do. on Green Swamp.
Isaac Pounds 100 do. on Love's Swamp.
Samuel Pounds 100 do. on do.
Estate of John V. Deshur 100 do. on Jude's Creek.
Edwin Deshur 150 do. on Duchmas Creek.
Estate of John Millnor 750 do. on Allen's Creek.
James P. Mints 100 do. on Shallote.
Joseph Singletary 50 do. on Allen's Creek
Job Benton 50 do. on Beaver Dam.
Edmund Clemons, Sen. 100 do. on Horse Tract.
Elijah Hewett, Jr. 150 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Moses King 760 do. on North West River.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.

January 20, 1839. 30ts

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz.—

Philip Fabo 350 acres on Vines' Bay:
Nathan Williams 366 do. on Fox Grove.
Edward Williams 140 do. North West River.
Thomas Bescfoot 100 do. on Livingston Creek.
John Browning, Jr. 201 do. on Livingston.
Demosthenes F. Duval 201 do N West River.
Duncan Howel 93 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Holmes 145 do. on Beaver Dam.
Estate of John Heartsfield 250 do. on Wayman Creek.
Alexander King 384 do. on Belming's Creek.
Joseph Lowe 121 do. on the Big Branch.
George Lowe 92 do. on Wayman Creek.
Joshua Long 115 do. on Livingston Creek.
Ann Nettleton 198 do. on Hood's Creek.
Samuel Overton 125 do. on Fayetteville Road.
John Phillips 50 do. on Mill Creek.
John Russ 100 do. on the Green Swamp.
Allen Rowell 50 do. on Mill Creek.
Mary Rowell 50 do. on do.
Solomon Robbins 203 do. on Grit's Mill.
Joel Robbins 115 do. on North West River.
Daniel Shaw 640 do. on Hood's Creek.
Anthony Skipper 100 do. on Hood's Creek.
Elizabeth Cumbo 50 do. on Russell's Branch.
John Evans 150 do. on Town Creek.
Bennet Flowers 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Joseph Groves 100 do. on the Beaver Dam.
Thomas Groves 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Jones 247 do. on Bear Branch.
Nehemiah Keoter 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
Charles Murrell 300 do. on Town Creek.
James Potter, Jr 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
James P. Potter 75 do. on Town Creek.
George W. Reaves 150 do. on do.
Solomon Benton 200 do. near Shingle Tree Sw.
Estate of Anthony Sweat 1400 do. in Hoskins Neck.
Emily R Gause 820 do. on Shallote.
Edward Reaves 75 do. on Waccamaw.
Stephen Thorp 350 do. on Hare's Swamp.
James R. Robinson 100 do. on Oxpen.
Estate of F. W. Fuspluss 50 do. on Shallote.
Estate of Mary Walker 300 do. called the Middle Grant Tract.
700 acres called the Mill Tract.
100 do called the Labuck.
320 do called the Hill's Farm.
John H. Rogers 350 acres on Town Creek.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.

January 12, 1839. 29ts

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory in New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J HALE, Agent.

Feb. 13, 1839.